

and the fifth day of the feast, Elijah the money-changer made ready his chariot and took Archelaus to the Synagogue.

17. And opened the door thereof and led him up into the highest seat save one, from which the Jews had driven Charles and Daniel, and certain others of the most pious of the chief priests and elders.

18. Because they held not their peace but labored continually for the deliverance of the Ethiopians.

19. Now these things grieved many of the Jews, so they met together in the Synagogue to know what they should do.

20. But lo! when they were met together, John of the tribe of Judah entered, taking with him John Salome, and ascending the highest seat, thus addressed the Jews that were there assembled:

21. Men, but not brethren, for I will not call you brethren, I command you to leave this synagogue or we will break the doors of it against you.

22. Now as they were leaving in obedience to the command of John, behold one of the elders, a mighty man from a far country, entered, and beckoning with his hand, requested him to remain a little longer for he had somewhat to say unto him.

23. But John of the Tribe of Judah, seeing the Jews halt and not perceiving that the Elder called unto them, cried out with loud voice saying, Go on, why halt ye in the synagogue.

24. Notwithstanding the Jews halted and the Elder leaning on his staff, addressed his brethren on this wise:

25. Men and brethren I beseech you to consider well what you are about, for I have suffered many things in spirit this day concerning you.

26. I command you to leave unhalloved purposes and no longer consider yourselves wronged.

27. For when all the rulers and high priests, and all the chief men of the Jewish Nation are against you, your works are evil and ye cannot prevail.

28. And when he had done speaking the Jews dispersed and met at Bethlehem on the morrow.

29. And it came to pass that when Archelaus was about to depart from Jerusalem, that he fell on the necks of certain of the women, both of the Jews and the Romans, and saluted them with an holy kiss.

30. And moreover, an aged Jew taking him by the hand said unto him on behalf of his brethren, Fare thee well, though all men should forsake thee, yet will we not forsake thee. So he departed from thence to Jericho.

The Policy of the Liberty Party.

There are periods in the history of every party, when it becomes peculiarly proper, to pause and consider what course it is best to pursue. Such a period has now arrived in the progress of the Liberty Party.

A National Liberty Convention is about to assemble at Buffalo, and its doings will unquestionably have a great influence upon the destinies of the party which it will represent.

It is called in pursuance of a resolution of the National Liberty Convention, which assembled at New York, in May, 1841, and of recommendations by various state conventions. Its objects are to make a nomination if it be judged expedient of a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and to adopt such other measures as may be judged best calculated to ensure the ascendancy of Liberty principles, and the election to governmental offices, of Liberty men.

It is possible also that the convention may be called to act in reference to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. The writer is among those, and they are not few, who desire that Mr. Bixey may submit the nomination, heretofore tendered to him, to the reconsideration of the friends of the cause. That he is entirely ready to do so, his letter of acceptance forbids a doubt. Whether or not he will do so, will depend doubtless, upon his judgment, as to the effect of his action upon the great cause.

Should the whole subject of nominations for national offices, be before the convention, the writer would respectfully suggest for the consideration of Liberty men now, whether it would not be best to postpone such nominations till the spring or summer of 1844. The editor of the Emancipator has expressed the opinion, that the convention should have been deferred till then, and the editor of the Philanthropist has expressed his concurrence in that opinion. The writer agrees mainly with these respected editors, but as the convention has been called and will meet, would it not be well to confine its action to the adopting of resolutions declaring the great objects of the Liberty Party, and of measures calculated to ensure the attainment of their objects, and leave the selection of candidates to a future convention, to be held at the same place, say in June 1844?

The writer thinks so for various reasons—not a little dissatisfaction exists, that nominations were made at a very early period of the Liberty movement. Men who would be willing to co-operate with us are repelled by the consideration that they are to have no voice in the selection of the candidates, for whom they are asked to vote. This feeling, unquestionably, retards our progress. If we had no candidates for national offices we should not be embarrassed by it. We, then, could act with unimpeded energy in our local and state elections. We could come to know each other, and when the time should arrive for the selection of national candidates, we could go into the selection unembarrassed and into the election contest with unanimity.

Besides the increase of the party constantly brings new men into the ranks. It is possible that a change of opinion may take place in regard to the Liberty movement in the minds of not a few leading and distinguished statesmen.

In this event we should not be cut off by premature nominations from availing ourselves of the most distinguished ability and character, which our party might furnish.

These reasons seem conclusive in favor of deferring nominations for the national offices until next year, should both nominations be placed at the disposal of the convention.

In regard to other matters it seems clear that inflexible opposition to Despotism, and to Slavery, as the direct form of Despotism, should be the fundamental principle of the Liberty Party. But would a sound policy be consistent in adopting any special creed on the subjects of currency and trade? Applying our great principles of Justice and Equality to these subjects, let us investigate and discuss them frankly and openly. Let each maintain his own views. There can be no doubt that we shall come to a ground on which we all can stand at last. But let us have no strait jackets for Liberty men, who are agreed in the great essentials of driving slavery out of its hiding places on the national government, and delivering the country from the tyrannical domination of the slave power. Let us proclaim openly, that Liberty and Justice are in our judgment the sound and stable basis of prosperity; and that we shall accomplish more for the restoration of a sound currency and permanent prosperity by getting rid of the curse of Congress-sanctioned slavery, and overseeing government, than by all the tariff and bank acts that were ever thought of. But as one great measure of policy, in perfect consistency with our general principles, and adapted to the case of currency-disorders and hard times, let us urge the securing of the markets of the world for our products by negotiation.

These suggestions are hastily thrown out for consideration by one who is disposed to look upon the Liberty party, not as a mere temporary instrumentality for getting rid of slavery, but as a great permanent party in the country, disposed to carry out the genuine principles of American Liberty into all their practical applications, and desiring, when slavery shall have been overthrown, to bring the entire legislation and policy of government into conformity with those principles. C.

Indiana to Massachusetts.

BY S. S. HARDING.

Hail! noble Massachusetts, Land of the Pilgrim rock! Who, in oppression's darkest hour, first met the battle's shock;

Thy young but mighty sister, would greet thee with her cheer,
And echo back thy "Banner Cry" with rock-bound New Hampshire.

Yes, honored elder sister! up from thy mountains gray,
O'er Freedom's unwhimpered altar, hath risen a brighter day,
And o'er the gorgeous sunlit West a purer light appears
Than ere before lit up the gloom of SLAVERY'S VALE OF TEARS.

Time-honored Massachusetts! couldst thou but know the thrill,
That bounds along our valley wide, o'er river, plain and hill,
How heart responds to patriot heart, and eye to kindling eye,
Whilst from our fields and cabin-homes rings back that Banner Cry.

Well may 'st thou glory in the words thy prophet son has spoken:
"Millions of tongues shall shout them forth till every chain is broken;
And e'en the bending, bleeding slave, beneath the driver's crack,
Shall throw his broken fetters down, and shout their thunder back!"

Already from the untrodden wilds, beyond the Rocky Zone,
Where sleeps the broad Pacific, and nature dwells alone,
A voice comes on the viewless wind—Tyrant! it speaks to thee!

"JEHOVAH WILLIT; O'ER THE EARTH, ALL MEN SHALL YET BE FREE."
Thy tyrant hand shall join with hand to guard the slave's den,
Oppression cannot war with God: no sooner now than when,
Along the Nile's old troubled banks, upon the midnight gleam,
Arose the Hebrew mother's prayer, the Egyptian mother's wail.

Shades of the mighty dead! Martyrs of Lexington!
Could ye but know the rights your blood and labor won,
A voice of stern rebuke would come from out your graves:
"We would not thus have died to make a Land of Slaves."

Cradle of Liberty! Land of the Pilgrim rock!
If thou must be as thou hast been, the first to meet the shock
Of tyranny again, we say! God's great name go! go!
And here we swear at Freedom's shrine, thou shalt not be alone.

Yes! let the fearful conflict come! we ask no better blade,
We want no other weapon than what the truth has made.
To Liberty's great charter, we point the slave's eye,
And swear, that by its truths we'll live, and for them we will die.

Milan, Ia., April 15th, 1843.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, May 3, 1843.

Effects of Doing Nothing.

The Lebanon Star, a Whig paper, quoting an article from a Tennessee paper reproaching the practice of selling slaves at auction, remarks—

"Cease all foreign interference, and the South will yet right itself on the subject of slavery."

As if to inculcate the same important lesson, the Hamilton Intelligencer, another Whig paper, publishes an extract of a letter in the Western Christian Advocate, from Rev. J. Scripps, which contains, the Intelligencer thinks, "many useful hints."

The object of this letter is to glorify the anti-slavery efforts of Methodist preachers, once upon a time, in the slave states; more especially, the self-denying and heroic labors of the said Mr. Scripps, right, as it were, in the jaws of the monster; also, to berate the "cowardly abominations of modern abolitionism."

Before these abominations came to pass, before the "baleful clamors of that unhallowed and worse than useless combination," had produced reaction, there was a strong leaven working among the slaveholders to emancipation, but our "cowardly abominations" prevented the leaven from making light the lump, and now things are as they are, from our interference.

This is the substance of the "many useful hints," contained in the letter. The Lebanon Star, the Western Christian Advocate, the Hamilton Intelligencer, and Mr. Scripps, priest and politician, unite then in reading us the same homily—"Be still, and the South will right itself on the subject of slavery."

In support of the reasonableness of all which, we would, with deference to such high authorities, beg leave to urge the following facts.

That from 1790 to 1830, just anterior to the "cowardly abominations of abolitionism," the slave population of the U. S. did not increase from 600,000, to 2,000,000.

That in defiance of the constitution, and the intention of its framers, seven new states have not been annexed to the Union.

That, before the "baleful clamors" of abolitionism, the project of extending the domain of slavery, by wresting Texas from Mexico, and annexing it to the United States, was not entertained, and did not meet the acquiescence of nine-tenths of northern editors and people.

That prior to the same period, there had not been a growing indifference to the evil of slavery in the north; had not been an increasing audacity in slaveholding pretensions; had not been, an increasing servility on the part of northern politicians; that the slaveholders had not continued to monopolize nearly all the important offices of the federal government.

That the subject of slavery had become so extremely delicate, that the press and the pulpit and the church were not under bondage to fear.

That so all powerful had been the do-nothing policy of the Lebanon Star, and the herculean labors of the heroic Scripps, that Missouri was not admitted into the Union, with the crime of slavery on her back, and a large portion of the fairest soil of the United States was not, by the management of the political idol of the Star & Intelligencer, given up to the leprosy of the same curse.

These facts are so conclusive in favor of the wise policy of the Lebanon Star, the Hamilton Intelligencer, the Western Christian Advocate and Mr. Scripps, that we doubt not, the mere reference to them will greatly contribute to the pleasant meditations of these our friends, and enable them to do nothing still more tremendously.

Movements of Parties.

It is curious to watch the movements of parties. The charge is made and retorted by whig and democrat, that each is striving to manage the "people" for his own ends. Being fully convinced that both parties speak truth on this point, we have nothing to say in defence of either. The great probability is, that the Democratic party will concentrate upon Mr. Van Buren. He is the only man, in fact, that can effect any thing like unity of action among them. The Whigs are beginning to waver; rumors are afloat about an eminent citizen of Ohio. We know that Judge McLean was thought of for the Presidency, last winter at Washington; and the project is now more talked of than ever. "Harry of the West," it is feared, will break down the party, as he broke down Tom Corwin. He was too heavy a load for even the "Wagoner boy" to haul. Of course his friends will not push him off the course, but he has received many hints which a man of his sagacity cannot fail to appreciate. Let us try our hand at guessing what has been talked of. Henry Clay must see that the bad luck of the whigs in the state elections, is a poor omen for him. He will probably, with his usual magnanimity and self-devotion, retire from the course. O! if he would but do this, then Judge McLean might be brought out, not exactly as a whig candidate, but an independent candidate, to receive, however, the votes of the whigs, and the anti-slavery men. Then nominate Giddings for Governor, and how nicely we shall have managed this whole Liberty movement!

Now, as we dislike to see men laying up disappointment for themselves, we may as well state for the information of any, (if any there be) who have cogitated on this wise, that the Liberty men of the country are determined to maintain their identity—to give their vote to no man, unless he come out distinctly and fully on Liberty principles; and one of these principles is, that the questions agitated between whigs and democrats must be regarded subordinate to the great question between Slavery and Liberty, Slave Labor and Free Labor. Judge McLean, we presume, is not yet prepared to do this—and Mr. Giddings, we are assured, will not do it. So that should they be brought out as candidates, Liberty men would continue to adhere to their own principles and to their own men.

We have no ground for supposing that Judge McLean will accept any nomination. He is a clear-headed man, and no partisan; and we cannot think that he is ambitious of being used as the forlorn hope of the whig party. That party is in a state of dissolution. No man can be selected, who can breathe life enough into it, to make it a match for the democratic party, the dissolution of which is just as sure, though delayed for a time. Van Buren, we take it, is the only man that can keep it together through another presidential campaign, and if he succeeds, it will be, not so much from his own strength, as the absolute weakness and distraction of his opponents. His election, we presume, will finish the fate of the whig party, and the whig candidate whoever he may be; but the close of his term, we predict, will find the "Democracy" also, divided and shattered, never to be re-united. And Liberty men will have something to say—Only let them stand firm in the ensuing presidential election, adhering to their own principles and their own men, and in 1848 they will be able to stamp their impress on public affairs.

There is much apprehension, that owing to the state of the lakes, the convention at Buffalo will be thinly attended from the West and North-West. We hope our friends in the Northern part of this state particularly, will feel themselves bound to attend.

It seems to be an impression among our brethren of the press in the East, that the West is particularly anxious for the convention to define the position of the Liberty party, in relation to a tariff and national bank. We know not how the idea originated; but it is unfounded. We are not aware of any anxiety upon this subject on the part of the great mass of the Liberty men of Ohio and Indiana. We are inclined to think, that before we are strong enough to participate much in the legislation of the country, the vexed questions of currency and protection which now disturb the political world, will be pretty well settled. Our true policy is, to do nothing to give magnitude to these questions, nothing to protract discussion, but everything to strip them of their fancied importance, and root out the popular delusion that, according as they may be determined this way or that way, the destiny of the nation will be decided. Behind and above these questions is the great question, on which depends indeed, the fate of this republic—the question whether Liberty or Slavery, Justice or Injustice shall be the Law of the nation—whether Slavery shall trample underfoot the constitution, rule the government, shape its policy, take from us our good name, and despoil us of our rights and treasures. This, we say, is the great question; which must be settled in favor of Liberty, before we can effect substantial and permanent prosperity—and this too, no matter how the other questions may be adjusted. Why then abandon this ground, and like the other parties, wrangle about tariffs and banks, especially when we see all these things, by the force of causes now at work, tending to a settlement! We must be as tolerant on these questions, as the other parties. For example, the Globe and its followers, go for free trade, while a portion of the democracy longs for a protective tariff. But, they can all unite on candidates, who are in favor of raising revenue by a system of imposts, discriminating within this limit, judiciously, in favor of our own industry. And so of the Whigs—the leading papers oppose the free trade principle, while others preach incidental protection—but most wonderfully they too unite upon candidates in favor of a judicious protection to manufacturers within the limits of a revenue demanded by the economical wants of the Government. Liberty men claim the same right of independent thinking, and united action—some going for free trade principles, others opposing them, but all most happily harmonizing with whigs and democrats, in this, that they are in favor of a judicious tariff for purposes of revenue, making protection incidental, & as impartial as the case will allow. Now we should like to know what a National Convention of Liberty men can have to do in attempting to settle this twaddle-dum twaddle-dee business.

Cunning or Something else.

There is a great deal of cunning or something else, about the so-called Democracy. Some years ago a bill was got up in our Democratic legislature, to prevent marriages between the white and black race, and every body thought it would pass of course, so zealous were Democratic leaders for the purity of their blood; but, by some contrivance or other it was postponed from time to time, till the Legislature adjourned—and there was an end of it. Still their zeal was appreciated by the South. The Democratic legislature in Illinois at its late session was full of projects against abolitionists, and demonstrations of devotion to the slaveholders. But their bark was worse than their bite. Most opportunely, the body adjourned without acting, we believe, on any anti-abolition bill before it.

In our state, we thought until lately that the bill to prevent colored people from voting under the late decision of the Supreme court, had become a law; and so thought the people generally. But it is a mistake. The bill passed the House, and went up to the Senate, and was kept there till it was found convenient to adjourn—and there was an end of that.

So in New York. It was stated generally in the papers that the bill repealing the jury-trial law, had passed; but it turns out, that the same trick of adjournment was tried there too. The bill was discussed warmly. A fine opportunity was given Democratic members to win golden opinions at the South for Martin Van Buren. Nay, the bill passed the House by a strict party vote, and it was thought of course it would go through the Senate. Just enough was done to exert a wholesome democratic influence on the election in Virginia, and then the Legislature adjourned, leaving the bill sleeping in the Senate, harmless as a fangless viper.

Take all this in connection with the facts, that the democratic legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts have passed laws prohibiting their state officers from aiding in the arrest of runaway slaves, and forbidding their jails to be used for keeping runaways; and that the legislature of the former, without opposition, have passed resolutions protesting against the laws of some of the slave states, which imprison free colored citizens of the north, and providing for testing their constitutionality before the proper tribunal; while the legislature of the latter has done every thing that abolitionists asked, except to pass the railroad bill, which was defeated temporarily by a device of a Boston member;—and, we really think the slaveholders may well ask for some more satisfactory evidences of the sincerity of their "natural allies."

By the way, all that we have referred to, shows the increasing power of anti-slavery sentiment among the people. The time is hastening on when politicians at the north will not dare to make even a *show* of servility to the slaveholder.

Lecturing on Board Steam-Boats.

A few years ago, it was thought almost impertinent for a man to open his lips on the subject of slavery, on the steamers of the Ohio—But times have changed. Wherever abolitionists go on our Western waters, they find the way open for discussion. On his way up the river from this place, Mr. Smith found himself among several slaveholders, from Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, & other slave states. It was soon whispered about that he was the lecturer that had produced such a sensation in Cincinnati, and the result was, a request for an address. Not he told them, he was a regular, built anti-slavery lecturer, but, as a passenger, he did not wish to inflict his views upon the company, without their consent. A motion was therefore made and carried unanimously, that he be heard. He then made them a speech, in which the slaveholders were very much interested; some said, it was all true; none gave evidence of displeasure. And yet, we all know Mr. Smith does not stint the truth in telling it. Mr. Melvin, a Baptist Minister, formerly of Pennsylvania, and two northern doughfaces, monopolized the indignation. "But no marvel," says Mr. Smith—"the jackal is far less noble than the lion, though both beasts of prey."

"Bishop Morris of the Methodist E. Church was on board, but was so much opposed to slavery, that he would not condescend to hear. He sat in the other end of the cabin, as though nothing was going on."

On the same trip he gave another lecture, on the Swiftsure, whose captain, a Kentucky slaveholder, cheerfully consented.

By the way, no abolitionist should ever travel without an assortment of first-rate anti-slavery publications, to circulate on his journey. We advise all those going from Cincinnati, to call, and get a good supply of "Facts for the People."

"Indiana to Massachusetts."

Falsstaff had the faculty not only of being witty himself, but provoking wit in others. John G. Whittier has stirred up the poetical spirit even out here in the backwoods. His "Massachusetts to Virginia" waked up first a bard of New Hampshire, and next, one in Indiana. In another column "Indiana to Massachusetts," by S. S. Harding, the Liberty candidate in that state for Lieutenant Governor, will show that there is poetry as well as politics among our friends out West. Now, who shall write "Ohio to Massachusetts?" If we could write poetry five times better than we can prose, we would undertake it ourselves. But all our poetry is of the "unwritten kind."

Justice Jay.

The New York Plebeian is greatly scandalized that Judge Jay, "the head and front of the abolition party in the United States," should be retained as first Judge of the county of Westchester. "If there is any thing," he says, "calculated to prejudice the Democratic party in the State of New York, and in all the Northern States, in the eyes of our Southern brethren, what could be done more effectually to stamp the mark of the beast upon the forehead of our cause than the appointment of Abolitionism?"

And so slaveholders must have virtually the appointment of all our judges and magistrates! This fellow of the Plebeian, who crawls in the very filth and slime of servility, pretends to speak for the hard working man of the north! If the Democracy do not spurn such reptiles, it will be spurned by the people.

Abstractions.

We are as fond of abstractions as any body; but are always pleased when we can make abstractions, realities. A slaveholder writing home, some time since, an account of an anti-slavery meeting in one of the Eastern cities, thought that the zeal manifested might justly excite apprehension, if some practical method of applying it, had been adopted. But, the meeting eschewed "Liberty party."

This Liberty party gives slaveholders more uneasiness, than all the mere abstract enthusiasm we can wake up. The Florence Enquirer, Alabama, censured some months ago, the intolerance of the Charleston Literary Institution, in their policy towards the agent of the New World. The editor had read the address of Dr. Channing, and said he, "we do not think that there was any thing contained in it that would fall under the ban of penal enactments, unless the laws of South Carolina are singularly severe upon the subject of slavery. We recollect of noticing, particularly, that the able speaker in unequivocal terms, deprecated political action upon the subject of slavery, while at the same time he denounced it as one of the bitterest curses that ever befallen the American people. Upon this subject, we should be glad to see more moderation observed by both parties; we are opposed to widening the breach which has been unfortunately formed between the North and the South upon this delicate matter, and must consequently condemn that precipitate rashness which the intemperate and misguided on both sides are at times guilty of."

Now who does not see that the moderate tone of this editor, his equanimity of temper, under the denunciation of slavery as a bitter curse, and his toleration of all the other denunciations of Dr. Channing, were attributable to the fact, that the orator had denounced "political action?"

The censure of political anti-slavery action, was enough to make even "abolitionism" tolerable! From slaveholders we would learn wisdom. They know their weak point, and are most sensitive there.

We may denounce slavery as much as we please so long as we permit them to monopolize the political power of the country, and pervert the federal constitution to their own uses.

General Cass and Slavery.

The law which General Cass has manifested against all efficient movements for the suppression of the slave-trade, would appear from the following communication, to spring from a long-standing attachment to slavery itself.

GENERAL CASS AND SLAVERY.

This gentleman has lately won golden opinions from the South, by his efforts to involve America in European diplomacy, and show us off as a nation of slaveholders, and abettors of slave-trading.

Many have erred in supposing that Mr. Cass has adopted this course to conciliate slaveholders; he has but acted out his real principles long entertained in favor of slavery.

To prove him in favor of slavery, I give the following fact as detailed to a friend by an old man who knew the circumstances. Judge Wilson, of Steubenville, edited a paper before the Missouri sacrifice—he was the first man in this State, who refused to advertise fugitive slaves; he opposed, with great ability, the admission of Missouri with her slaves. More—published a paper in Chillicothe, and took opposite ground.

Their articles under the editorial head in favor of slavery, were written with great ability, and attracted great attention. Wilson said he never broke a lance with such forridable opponents. Some years after, at a friendly meeting, Wilson was informed by one of the editors, that Cass had written these articles and, to give them greater weight, had procured their publication as editorial, on account of the great influence of these editors.

As Cass is a democratic candidate for the Presidency, it is just justice to him that this part of his history should be known.

FARMER.

Van Buren and the Whigs.

Are the Whigs about to electorize against Mr. Van Buren on Anti-slavery grounds? Will their chief objection to him be, that he is pledged to the support of slavery? Better drop Henry Clay first. We know not why a Southern pro-slavery man should receive more countenance than a Northern one. The Cincinnati Chronicle, a sturdy advocate of the claims of Henry Clay, at least lately, is constantly denouncing Mr. Van Buren for his pro-slaveryism.

Referring to his nomination in New York, it says:

"The people of New York and New England will have answers to some pointed questions, before they yield him their confidence and respect." One will be, whether the vote in the lower house of the Assembly, on the Trial by Jury, expresses his opinion, or not? Another will be, whether he thinks the National Flag ought to protect slavery at the seat of Government, and make it one of our "Free Institutions?"

We say, tens of thousands will ask these questions. What answers they may receive, or what influence they may have, time will disclose."

Suppose the same questions were asked Mr. Clay, how would he answer? Other "pointed questions" might be asked, as for example—why so warm a friend of Colonization as he is, should advertise a high reward for two of his slaves who in 1839 succeeded without any cost to him, in colonizing themselves in Canada, "with their own consent?" Also, why he still clings to the detestable practice of making some fifty men and women work for him without wages?

Moreover, if he did not assert in 1839, in his place in the Senate, that "that was property which the law made property?"

Furthermore, how he came to apostatize so far from his original faith, as, on the same occasion, to avow himself an upholder of eternal slavery in most of the Southern states!

Men living in glass houses should never throw stones. It strikes us, that a whig editor, should be careful how he stones Van Buren for his devotion to the peculiar institution, so long as the favorite candidate of his party, the declared impersonation of whig principles, is himself not only a slaveholder but a devotee to the system of slavery.

Elkton Convention.

I suppose the friends in Dayton, Oxford, and Hamilton, as well as throughout the counties of Montgomery, Darke, Butler and Preble, are making arrangements for a great meeting. In addition to Mr. Morris and Mr. Birney, we have enlisted Mr. Cable of Sharon, who, together with Mr. Thomas of Hamilton we hope, will be present. We see too that some of the friends in Indiana have been invited.

Arnold Buffum.

Our friend, Arnold Buffum, lectured while in the employment of our Committee with excellent effect. He is now on his way to England, but expects to return by next August. The proffer he made of his services to the friends in the several counties, at the rate of \$25 a month, was a generous one, & characteristic of the zeal of the man. Three counties, Jefferson, Marion and Highland, have accepted the proffer, each pledging itself to him, \$25 for one month's services. I will pledge Hamilton to the same amount. We invite our friends in all parts of the state to report, what they will do. Will Miami, and Delaware, and Licking, and Knox, and Wayne, and Stark, and Harrison, and Columbiana, and Richland, each do the same? If so, work and pay will be secured for one year. What say ye, or others? For our enumeration is not intended to be invidious, or out of others from making application. Let us hear quickly, and by the time our venerable friend shall return, he will know what to do. One month's services in every county are surely worth twenty-five dollars. The counties that wish to have Mr. Buffum should be prompt, as we anticipate a great demand.

Our Anniversary.

At Bloomington? Do not forget it. The counties in the southern part of the state can have no excuse this year for a slim delegation. We wish the societies would assemble immediately, and appoint delegates or rather resolve to go up in a body. We are making arrangements to have a feast of good things. Will the Clinton Republican, Columbus Herald, Ashtabula Sentinel, New Lisbon Aurora, and other papers in the state publish the announcement inserted in another column.

Convention in District No. 17.

A Liberty convention for the 17th Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Jefferson, Carroll and Columbiana, will be held at Thomas George's, Yellow Creek, on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for said District.

The friend who advises us of this convention thinks that the contest there this fall will be between Liberty men and Democrats.

Come, friends, send in your notices of conventions. There cannot be a better day than the fourth of July, for unfurling our banners.

We should have announced that Edward Smith of Pittsburg is expected to attend the convention announced above. He can take it on his way back from Bloomington if he pleases.

Convention in Ashtabula.

A Liberty convention in Ashtabula was to meet on the 24th of this month at Rome, and one on the 4th, at Conneaut. Judge King was to attend both. By one of those oversights common to editors we forgot to insert the notice in our paper. We trust measures have been taken at these conventions for holding a District meeting.

How it Works.

The experiment of slavery is working rather badly in Cuba. We think on the whole, that British Emancipation in the West Indies was a wise act. The newspapers contain accounts of a bloody insurrection in Cuba, at Benbas, fifty miles from Matanzas, on the 25th of March, in which many lives were lost, and the slaves finally put down. Such things used to be common in Jamaica, before the era of Freedom, but singularly enough there has not been a single insurrection in the British West Indies since that period. Is it not marvellous that men should be so disposed to insurrection under the patriarchal system, and so contented and peaceful under the evils of Liberty?

The New World.

In late numbers of "THE NEW WORLD," a popular periodical, edited by Park Benjamin, and published at New York, at \$3 a year, we have noticed several rich anti-slavery articles which we suppose to be from the pen of John Jay. Possessing great literary merit, they utter the boldest truths on the subject of slavery, in the strongest style. What is the meaning of

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Local Agents for the Philanthropist.

Thomas Hibben, Wilmington, Clinton co.
Dr. Brooke, Oakland, Clinton co.
Valentine Nicholson, Harveysburg, Warren co.
Dr. Templeton, Xenia, Greene co.
Col. W. Keys, Hillsboro, Highland co.
A. B. Wilson, Greenfield, " "
Samuel B. Strain, New Petersburg, " "
Col. R. Stewart, Frankfort, Ross co.
D. B. Evans, Ripley, Brown co.
J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, " "
Jno. Cooper, Mt. Vernon, Knox co.
Nathaniel Chancey, Fredericktown, " "
R. McMurdy, Troy, Miami co.
J. A. Shedd, Dayton, Montgomery co.
Jno. Miller, Bellefontaine, Logan co.
George Jarvis, Columbus, Franklin co.
Samuel Rheem, Delaware, Delaware co.
Edwin Mattoon, Westerville, Franklin co.
L. W. Knowlton, Utica, Licking co.
A. A. Guthrie, Putnam, Muskingum co.
Judge Lee, Cadiz, Harrison co.
Jacob Heaton, Salem, Columbiana co.
H. F. Brayton, Cleveland, Cuyahoga co.
R. E. Gillett, Oberlin, Lorain co.
A. Johnson, Republic, Seneca co.
David Putnam jr., Harmer, Washington co.
J. M. Hibbard, Hillsboro, Athens co.
Dr. Blackstone, Athens, " "
Isaac Williams, Maltz and Hall's valley, Morgan co.
E. Corner, McConnellsville, Morgan co.
Artemus Day, Albany, Athens co.
B. P. Ferris, Amesville, " "
Milton Porter, Chesterhill, " "
Thomas Worrall, Painesville, Morgan co.
Levi Coffin, New Garden, Ia.

Anti-Slavery Camp-Meetings.

When John Wesley was shut out of the churches, he betook himself to the fields and groves, and in God's free air preached a free gospel. Anti-slavery men would do well to follow his example. The churches generally are too sacred to be profaned by the advocates of the God-given rights of humanity. Do like John Wesley—turn your backs upon them; go out into the high-ways and hedges; God's temple is not too holy for your use. In Clinton county at Oakland, a large shed has been erected, consecrated to the purposes of Liberty; and at Greensboro, Indiana, we are told, a primitive Liberty Hall of the same kind has been set up. But a friend suggests something better than this device, and that is, the holding of anti-slavery camp-meetings. We all know what camp-meetings are: if not, just ask your Methodist neighbor, he can initiate you into their mysteries and management. Suppose we try one in Hamilton county, at the right season.—Mr. Lewis can appropriate a beautiful grove for our purpose. We can pitch our tents there some time in August, and in the cool shade of the venerable woods erect an altar to the God of Freedom. The novelty of the meeting would attract multitudes, to whom we could have no access under other circumstances—to say nothing of the rich pleasure and freshening of anti-slavery feeling we should experience ourselves.

American Preachers.

Mr. Finney's Revival Lectures have been republished by the London Tract Society, also in the Welsh language, and on the continent in French. The Eclectic Review, which ranks among the first of London Reviews, while noticing a sermon by Dr. Beman of Troy, thus speaks of American preachers: "Whatever the American people have or have not, they certainly have a way of preaching and of speaking about preaching, which we greatly like. There is freshness and reality about their representations of truth, most refreshing and impressive. They treat Religion as they would treat any other theme of deep momentous interest. Much good has the British ministry derived from the American. Finney alone has done more to improve and quicken the ministry than any other of our dozen men. His warm, earnest, vigorous volumes we cannot but regard, in some respects, as a fine specimen of the right way of aiming at the conversion and sanctification of men. They may have their faults, but they are just the books to take religion out of the creed and put it into the conscience; and, in our country, where three creeds and thirty-nine articles have more or less to do with the religious conceptions of almost every man, such books are especially needed. Honor to the man, who, though gifted with so fine an intellect, is content with doing good."

Gill McKinsie—Kidnapping in Indiana.

Our readers remember the account lately published in our paper, of the kidnapping of a colored man in Indiana, named Gill McKinsie. He yet lies in jail, in Lagrange, Oldham co., Kentucky, no one having claimed him. He declares he is a free man, & says his father's name is Charles McKinsie. The friends in Indiana should see to this matter. Let them raise enough money to defray the expenses of a discreet agent, and send him to the prison, to ascertain from McKinsie, who he is, what he is, where he came from, who are his relatives, where they live, and who, (if any) know that he is a free man. This is the right way to proceed. It is a shameful thing to suffer a poor, friendless creature to lie in jail, doomed eventually to be sold to pay his jail fees, without an effort to release him. Two of the kidnappers, as was stated in our paper lately, were convicted and sentenced; but, in the eyes of Governor Bigger, STEALING A MAN IS A VENIAL OFFENSE—and so his honor pardoned the villains.

It does really seem as if our Western Governors had sold themselves to the Devil, to do whatever meanness or wickedness he may require at their hands. Can it be wondered at? They are irresponsible. What press notices these transactions! Is there more than one in the whole set of Indiana? Good God! what a soulless state of harpies this slavery is making of us all! In the eyes of right-minded men, Governor Bigger will stand branded with having committed a felonious act. Fit retribution were it, could he be made to take the place, from which he saved a brace of scoundrels.

Brains and Receipts.

ON HOW TO SUPPORT A NEWSPAPER. Will the reader be so good as to read the annexed paragraph, and comments thereupon. "THE RIGHT WAY TO SUPPORT A NEWSPAPER. Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper whether it is conducted with spirit and interest: if they are negligent in their payment, the pride and ambition of the Editor is broken down; he works at a thankless and unprofitable task; he becomes discouraged and careless; his paper loses pith and interest, and dies. But on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort—if they are punctual, liberal-hearted fellows—always in advance of the subscription list—taking an interest in increasing the num-

ber of his subscribers—now and then speaking a good word for his paper; cheering him on his course by smiles of approbation. With such subscribers as these, I would forswear myself comfort, ease, leisure: every thing that could possibly set between me and the gratification of every laudable desire on their part; I would know no other pleasure than their satisfaction."

I can't go quite so far as this, but certainly, if my subscribers will turn out to be of the same stamp here described, it shall be one of my great pleasures to gratify them. None but the initiated can understand how intimate is the sympathy between the brains of an editor, and his receipts. A paucity of the latter is almost sure to be followed by a collapse of the former.—Ed. Phil.

Liberty Meeting.

A Liberty Convention for Washington county, will be held at Barlow, in the New School Presbyterian church, on the 3d Friday of May, (19th) at 10 o'clock A. M. Arrangements will be made for a county ticket, and also, we presume, for a convention of the District of which Washington is a part.

Mr. Dent and his Wife.

It seems that the white woman advertised some time since by E. P. Lee, of Maysville, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, is the wife of Mr. Dent, for whose arrest, according to Mr. Rankin, our humane Governor issued his warrant.

We are glad to learn, that Mr. and Mrs. Dent lately passed through an interior town in this state, on their way to Canada, where we hope they are now with their three children, safe enough from the fangs of official & unofficial blood hounds.

The Mendians.

Many of our readers will be pleased to learn the following news respecting the Mendi Mission.

THE MENDI MISSION.—Rev. William Raymond and wife, who went to Sierra Leone with the Africans of the Amistad, have returned, we perceive, in the schooner Ida, which arrived at this port a few days since. They have come here, we understand, on a visit for the purpose of recruiting their health and explaining to the friends of the mission its situation and encouraging prospects, with a view to return to their field of labor after the rainy season is over. Mr. Raymond, accompanied by Rev. Thomas Raston, an English missionary, visited King Thomas at Kaw-Mendi, who resides about a hundred miles south of Sierra Leone, some twenty-five or thirty miles inland on the banks of the river Jong, to make a negotiation for land, &c., preparatory to the removal of Mr. Raymond from York, Sierra Leone, with the Mendians, and the permanent establishment of the mission. They were kindly received, and the King with his son readily consented to leasing land near the village where he resides for the purpose mentioned. He waives requiring that the present, as has been usual, should be in rum, powder, &c., and will receive it in other articles or in coin. The present, amounting to about one hundred and fifty dollars, he should, he said, distribute among the five chiefs under his authority. The annual rent of the land required for the missionary station will be one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the Philanthropist.

Methodism—Abolitionism—Slavery. Some time since there was a class-leader in the Methodist church, in this county, (Licking,) who was a strong abolitionist. The preacher in charge told him that, as he had been class-leader for some considerable length of time, he could rest. He took his class papers from him, and appointed another in his place. Some time after, the preacher learned the astounding fact, that this new leader owned a slave in Maryland, had hired out there, and was consequently guilty of the crime of robbing his fellow man of his earnings. But, that he turned him out, and appointed one with clean hands, my informant does not say.

[We commend this to the attention of the authorities of the M. E. church. This class-leader, we presume, is a violator of the Discipline.]

Important.

Though the National Convention is adjourned, still the following communication may be of benefit to those who intend to attend the Wesleyan Convention at Utica.

Troy, April 26, 1843. Mr. Editor.—Please through your paper, extend a cordial invitation and hearty welcome to our tables and dwellings, to all the friends of Liberty and Wesleyan Reform, who may travel by route, either to the National Liberty Convention, to be held at Buffalo, the 24 and 25th of May; or the Wesleyan Convention, to be held at Utica, May 31st.

I have been corresponding, in reference to the most expeditious and cheap route to Buffalo and Utica, and have obtained the following statistics, which may be valuable to others, who, like myself, intend attending said conventions, and yet must consult economy.

Miles.	Hours.	1st class of Cars.	2d class of Cars.
From Utica to Syracuse	53	4	\$1.22
Syracuse to Auburn	26	2	65
Auburn to Rochester	78	6	1.55
Rochester to Buffalo	5	1	1.35
Buffalo to Sandusky City	250	36	—\$5.00
Sandusky to Tiffin, (by rail-road)	—	—	—\$1.50
Tiffin to Bellefontaine	43	—	—
Bellefontaine to Urbana	20	—	—
Urbana to Troy	25	—	—

By private conveyance, which can be furnished at Troy reasonably. From Cincinnati to Troy, by stage, canal, or private conveyance. They who will go from this section, will find private conveyance to Tiffin, leave their horses in the neighborhood, proceed by railroad to Sandusky City, and then by steam-boat to Buffalo. The cars leave Tiffin daily (except Sunday) at 2 P. M. Hence, all who intend to be at Buffalo on Wednesday morning, must be at Tiffin on Saturday, 2 P. M. In Sandusky City lives F. D. Parrish, the President of our last State Liberty Convention, and there likewise, is a Wesleyan Church in which we can pleasantly spend the Sabbath.

For the Philanthropist.

Dr. Bailey—I am glad that bro. Miller is willing to be at peace. And I am happy to assure him, that he need not fear that I shall be so vulgar in my "slang, or glaring in" my "slander," that it shall be imperiously necessary to correct" me.

Mr. Miller is still laboring under the same mistake that occasioned all the trouble. He commences by saying "It will be recollected that a few weeks ago, I was charged with having reported &c." Now if bro. Miller will turn to my communication, published in the Philanthropist, March 1st, he will see that no such charge is made against him. The article is intended to repel an insinuation made in the Advocate, that an opponent had gotten up the story of Samuel Lewis' secession for effect. I have Rev. McDowell as the authority, and mentioned Rev. Miller's name incidentally, as a collateral circumstance. I have always had the utmost confidence in bro. Miller's party, and had a peculiar affection for him, as a Christian and minister of Christ. I am

sorry that any little misunderstanding should disturb such peace. But I am glad that it is settled. Mr. McDowell admits that Mr. Miller did not make the communication, and so he is fairly discharged from all such charge either real or imaginary. A WESLEYAN.

For the Philanthropist.

The committee of the Ohio Ladies society for the education of free people of color, acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, through their agent, Mr. Wm. W. Wright. For cash—Akron 8.37; Clarkfield 1.75; Wakeman 3.62; Wadsworth 1.41; Harrisonville Ladies society, 5.36; Litchfield, 63cts; Charleston, 3.52; Rostown, 1.25; A. Wales, Massillon, 1.00; Farmington, 65cts; Windham, 1.37; Troy, 1.58; Nelson, 1.12; East Union, 1.00; Kalamazoo, 1.75; Vernon, 4.50; Hartford, 3.75; Austinsburg, 6.50; Williamsfield, 2.75; Andover, 50cts; Jefferson, 2.00; Morgan, 75cts; Unionville, 3.80; Geneva, 48cts; Banebridge, 37cts; Willoughby, 2.13; Tallmage, 3.50; Do Ladies society, 4.00; Middlebury, 2.00; Cayhogo Falls, 75cts.

Also various articles of clothing, books, &c., valued at \$25.00. SARAH B. EUSTIS, Treas.

Treasurer of the Ohio Ladies society &c., acknowledges the receipt of twenty dollars from Massillon, from Wm. Parmelee. Also from Ladies E. society, Yellow Springs by Joel Vanmeter, \$1.00. S. B. EUSTIS, Treas.

General Intelligence.

ALLIANCE OF FRENCH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Courier des Etats Unis, a paper published in the French language at New York, contains a correspondence which appears to be the initiative of a highly important movement among the slaveholders of the countries named at the beginning of this paragraph. The editor says, this project of an alliance between the southern states of the American union and the planters of the French and Spanish islands, has created a profound sensation in the several states which are interested. The correspondence which follows is the Courier is designated as official, by the editor.

The first is dated at Paris, Feb. 16, from "A Jolivet, delegate in the Chamber of Deputies, from Martinique," and states that "in a short time delegates chosen from among the most influential inhabitants of Martinique and Guadeloupe will visit the Southern states of the Union and the Spanish Islands, to arrange the bases of a common defence."

Next follows an elaborate paper, addressed by Mr. Jolivet to Louisiana and the other Southern States. We have not room for the whole of it, but the following sentences seem to be of sufficient consequence to bear translation. "The Colonial authorities have just rejected, unanimously, the projects of emancipation which the French government had submitted to their deliberations. Their resistance would be more efficacious, their means of resistance more powerful, if the Southern states of the American Union, the Spanish Islands, and Brazil, were to make common cause with them."

"Whenever emancipation shall be effected in all the archipelago of the Antilles, it will be very difficult for the Southern States of the Union to escape the contagion and the peril of the example. It is to you therefore, that I have addressed the invitation to unite with the delegates of the French Colonies, to effect which object you can organize in your state and in the neighboring States committees of correspondence, with whom I engage to put myself immediately in communication."

Next follows a letter, dated Paris, March 1st, signed by "Alph. Rides de Contenton," and stating that "he has first decided that a delegation from the French colonies shall go in the course of September or October next, to make an appeal to the Southern States of the American Union and to the Spanish Islands. This deputation will be composed of M. Portier, vice president of the colonial council of Guadeloupe. M. Hue, member of the colonial council of Martinique, and other persons. These gentlemen will call a meeting at New Orleans, and represent the importance to the Southern States of such a union. They will also, which are nearly the avant posts of the island of Cuba as that is the advanced post of Florida, Alabama, Virginia, &c. After having overthrown the one, the abolitionists will bring all their forces to bear upon the others. Their cause then is common, their defence ought to be the same."

The editor adds to this letter: The terrible disasters (earthquakes) which have just ruined one of the principal French colonies, will expose the Colonial cause to be found without defenders at the tribunal of the European world, if continental America does not promptly relieve and reinforce this courageous vanguard. Those countries to which slavery is a condition of prosperity and of existence should remember, that it is not at Madrid nor at Washington that their cause must be pleaded, but at Paris.—Whenever France shall be conquered by abolitionism, the slave system will have lost the last of its ramparts.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator became a member of a legislative body in one of the eastern states. In speaking, he was addicted to an old habit of handling his spectacles; first placing them on his nose, suffering them to remain a minute or two, throwing them upon his forehead, and finally folding them up and laying them before him upon the desk.—One day, a very important question came up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag withal, determined to spoil the effect of the honorable member's remarks, and accordingly, before he entered the house, provided himself with a dozen pairs of spectacles. The member commenced his speech with his usual ability. Only a few minutes had elapsed before he was at work with his spectacles, and finally got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready, laid another pair upon the desk before the speaker. These were taken up, and by regular gradation, gained a place on his forehead, by the side of the others. A third, fourth and fifth were disposed in the same manner. A smile settled upon the countenances of the honorable members, which gradually lengthened into a grin; and at last, when the speaker had warmed into his most patriotic and eloquent sentences, he deposited a sixth pair of spectacles upon his forehead, and there was one long and loud peal of laughter from all quarters of the hall—president, clerks, members joined in chorus. The speaker himself looked around in astonishment at this curious interruption; but, accordingly, raising his hand, he grasped the spectacles, and the whole force of the joke rushed upon his mind. He dashed the glasses upon the floor, took up his hat, and left the hall. The bill passed by a triumphant majority, probably in consequence of the gentleman's very silly and useless habit.

ANOTHER SACRIFICE TO THE MOLOCH.—Slavery makes human life a cheap thing. It shrinks from no deed of blood that seems needful for its own preservation. Melzar Gardner, the editor of the Chronicle and Old Dominion, at Portsmouth, Va., was recently assassinated in open day, because he had defended in his paper the interests of the white working men against the slaveholder. Mr. Gardner was a native of Hingham, in this state, and is represented as a man of great firmness and decision of character. His office consisted in asserting that slaves ought not to be employed by the government, to the injury of free men.

The funeral of Mr. G. took place from the Baptist church in Portsmouth, Va. on Saturday last,

at 3 o'clock P. M. All business was suspended on the occasion; the stores and shops were closed, and the people turned out en masse. The church was not only filled to overflowing, but the street in front of it was also crowded with persons.—The procession, which consisted mostly of males, was the largest ever witnessed in that place. It is supposed that there were at least one thousand persons in it who followed the remains to the place of interment. A banner was carried in the procession, and also exhibited in the church during the service, bearing the following inscription: "The working man's friend—murdered in defending their rights." Underneath this motto was a representation of the figure of Justice, holding in the left hand the scales, by one end of the beam, which was inclined downward, and in the right hand a broken sword.

It will be remembered that on the 30th ult. Mordecai Cook Jr., by whose hands Mr. Gardner fell, was arrested and after a brief examination by the legal authorities, was discharged. The public however, were not satisfied, and suspicions of foul play were rife. The inhabitants of Portsmouth, in fact, were in a perfect fever of excitement, and several town meetings were held. The result was that the authorities were compelled to arrest Cook upon the 2nd inst. He was committed to prison for a full hearing on the 11th.

Some two thousand dollars have been raised for Gardner's poor widow and children, the most of it from Portsmouth.

Essex Transcript.

A HUMANE PEOPLE.—Many years ago, Caracas, in South America suffered greatly from an earthquake. The Congress of the United States sent to the sufferers a ship load of provisions, &c. for their relief. This was well done. The city of Hamburg, one of the richest in Europe lately experienced a most destructive visitation by fire. Millions were poured into her for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants. Far away from her as we are, several thousand dollars were contributed, and forwarded from New York. This too was well done. Last spring—in May we think—Cape Haitien, and other places in the island of Haiti were almost totally destroyed by an earthquake. The few inhabitants who escaped with their lives, lost every thing else. We have rarely seen more appalling accounts of distress and destitution than came to us from that island. Many months have passed away, and no movement has been made for their relief, nor is it at all probable there will be. This is not well done. "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Kidnapping.

This crime is increasing all along the borders of the Free States. Several instances have occurred lately in which wives and children, born free, and known to be so, have been torn from their homes, and forced into slavery. We insert to-day an advertisement which records another instance of the kind. Slavery in its mildest form is bad enough; but when the free, be their color what it may, are violently deprived of their liberty, by a selfish thirst for lucre, and trafficked as if they were logs of wood, every man possessed of human feeling should raise his voice against the crime and do what he may to overtake and bring to punishment the foul and fiendish perpetrators. Let this crime be rooted out from the Free States, or let them cease to call themselves free!

\$100 REWARD.

KIDNAPPERS AHEAD, LOOK OUT! Four Negro Children were kidnapped or stolen on the night of the 1st of October, 1842, from the residence of their parents in Pope county, in the State of Illinois, to wit:

Catharine Morris, about 11 years old, tolerably dark, and slim made, a mark on her right shoulder, from her birth, and bites on her legs when stolen.

Martha Morris, about 9 years old, tolerably dark, and chunky built, marked on the back from whipping.

David Morris, about six years and six months old, spare sharp face, a scar under his right eye, a mark on his forehead above his right eye.

James Morris, about 5 years and 8 months old, lighter color than either of the others, and full face.

The above reward will be given to any person or persons who can furnish such information as will enable the undersigned Citizens of Pope co., in the State of Illinois, or any of them, to find said Negro Children, and also to discover and convict the villain or villains in kidnapping the same, or the sum of

50 DOLLARS.

Will be given either for such information as will lead to the recovery of said children or to the conviction of the offenders.

William Sim, F. W. Ristner, W. Sloan, John Finny, F. Vineyard, John Cosby, John Ransom, Thos. D. McCoy, John Ray, N. D. Clark, G. W. Bealy, Wm. Rhodes, Thomas Austin, G. R. McCoy, J. W. McCoy, Caleb Jones, H. L. Dixon.

OBITUARY.

For the Philanthropist.

DIED—At Claridon, Georgia county Ohio, March 17th, DEACON ASHAHEL KELLOGG, aged 59 years.

Deacon Kellogg was extensively known throughout Northern Ohio as a firm, unwavering, uncompromising abolitionist. In the campaign of 40, when nearly all of the Abolitionists wavered from their professed principles, and finally joined the ranks of the two powerful contending parties; he remained firm as a rock, voting for, and supporting the Liberty party. His straight-forward political course was the result of a conscientious ambition, duty or caprice, or in expectation of political preferment if the political party should succeed. It was the result of a firm and settled conviction of the great and heinous sin of slavery, and that the policy of all other political parties sunk into insignificance in comparison to that which should strike at the root of those evils which had grown out of, and must continue to control the policy of the nation as long as slavery exists.

Whatever was calculated to mar the beauty and sublimity of the Gospel plan of salvation, or dishonor God's law or prevent the universal knowledge of, on earth peace and good will to men were sure to meet a merited rebuke. Having embraced religion at an early age, and applied his mind with great assiduity to the study of the scriptures, and with the aid of a tenacious memory, obtained a knowledge of them equal, if not superior to any man in this community, being able to call to mind any text that had bearing upon the subject in controversy, and to repeat it with the greatest accuracy; it was often brought to bear with tremendous effect upon his pro-slavery opponents. Such was his firmness of purpose, and fixed determination to glorify God in all things, that he could not be drawn by flattery, or coerced by the frowns or sneers of a guilty world into any course which was judgment taught him was not in accordance with God's requirements. He united with the Congregational Church in New Hartford Connecticut, and ever remained a decided Congregationalist. His partialities in reference to ecclesiastical bodies, religious and literary institutions were strongly and decidedly in favor of such as disclaimed all connexion with slavery or its abettors. Such and such only enjoyed

his confidence; on such he bestowed his aims liberally; for such the prayer of faith was offered from a heart warm with love to all men, without distinction of caste. His mind was strong, although not so discriminating as some with less judgment. His firmness was so characteristic, that he might not always have made those nice and clear distinctions between principles and duty which some of less ardent temperament might have alone. As a father he had been careful to bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; as a citizen true for Liberty, as a Christian zealous and devoted. In him those in bondage have lost one of their most devoted friends and benefactors; he died as he lived, with full confidence in God through Christ, that he would be raised to immortal glory and dwell in those mansions which Jesus had gone before to prepare.

Claridon, April 19th, 1843.

Gilead Township, Marion co. Ohio.

Died at his residence on the 4th of 3d month 1843, Asa Mosher, in the 72nd year of his age, leaving behind the wife of his youth, and a numerous family of children and grand children to mourn his loss. He was a zealous advocate of the slave, and had long ago washed his hands clean from the blood-stained products of their toil. The slave has lost a friend; the poor of our land have lost a ready helper in every needful time.

Notices.

Eighth Anniversary.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Bloomingburg, Fayette co., Wednesday, June 21st, 10 o'clock, A. M.

It will be a highly important meeting. It is expected that among other speakers, the following gentlemen will be present:—Messrs. Lewis, King, Morris, Smith, Rankin, Crothers, Cable and Thomas.

Convention at Elkton.

An Anti-Slavery Convention for the counties of Montgomery, Darke, Butler and Preble, will be held at Elkton, Preble co., 25th and 26th of this month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Room for all who come!

Frank Johnson & Co.

This colored band of musicians is still entertaining the good people of Cincinnati. Now that we have heard with our own ears, we do not wonder at the celebrity they have obtained. Their instruments seem a part of themselves, and the spirit they throw into their performances never flags. We advise our city readers who love music to avail themselves of the privilege of hearing, before the band leaves.

For the Philanthropist.

As I understand our next anniversary is south of here. I inform my friends and friends of the slave, of northern Ohio, that I shall prepare to entertain such as please to call on me, while traveling to and from the same.

DAVID WOOD.

Mr. GILEAD, Marion co., Ohio.

State Convention of the Colored People.

The colored people of this state are invited to meet at the State Convention at Columbus, 10th of August next, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the promotion of their interests. The names of the Central Committee appointed at a recent meeting in Columbus, are—D. Jenkins, J. M. Cordozo, L. D. Taylor, B. Leach, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, H. P. Spears, G. W. Stanton, W. McAfee.

POSTSCRIPT.

We rejoice that the National Liberty Convention is postponed. The following notice we have received in an extra of the Liberty Press; addressed to the Liberty men of the United States:—"DEAR FRIENDS:—The providence of God having placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of holding a United States A. S. Convention at Buffalo, on the 24th and 25th days of May next, as appointed, owing to the thick ice which covers Lake Erie, and as we are credibly informed by friends in Ohio, will not probably be removed till the middle of June next, in consequence of which our friends in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan could not attend except at great inconvenience and expense—the navigation of said Lake being indispensable, or nearly so, to their attendance—the said Convention is therefore postponed until the first Wednesday in September next, and Thursday following, at Buffalo, when we shall hope to have returns from the London Convention. It is hoped each State will send as many delegates as each State is entitled to Representatives in Congress. However, all are invited to attend."

ALVAN STEWART, Chair. E. W. GOODWIN, JOSUAH LEAVITT, BERTHA GREEN, WILLIAM GOODSELL.

April 30, 1843.

N. B. All papers in the United States are desired to publish this notice; and all Anti-slavery papers will take pains to circulate this notice early.

Receipts for the Philanthropist.

From February 25 to April 22, 1843.—8 weeks.

J. S. Reed, C. Wells, J. Foster, S. Robinson, G. C. Beaman, M. S. Burr, W. Stubbs, S. Taylor, J. McCowan, E. Puckett, S. Smith, A. W. Reed, N. Thomas, J. Loyd, W. Hoge, Mrs. Atkins, A. Ames, J. W. Weld, T. Perkins, J. Davis, T. S. Cleveland, E. Bailey, J. M. Amlin, P. C. Keys, J. Frost, J. A. Foote, J. K. Gupit, T. Jones, H. C. Hoyt, J. Shields, P. Vorhees, H. J. Curtis, L. Cooper, N. Stubbs, A. Lewis, S. Jones, S. W. Bond, E. Blair, J. Templeton, C. Little, T. B. Case, A. Oren, E. H. Day, J. Campbell, J. E. Palmer, J. Roe, M. Graham, J. Brewster, B. Crowell, D. H. Strall, J. Bryan, B. Leonard, S. Morse Jr., F. T. Spears, W. Dawes, H. Grant, P. Ambrose, A. Kingsbury, T. P. Turner, G. Kinney, D. McBride, J. T. Stewart, T. Jones, James Patterson, C. Avery, J. Beaman, W. Thompson, Chase and Barber, C. Townsend, W. Collins, J. Hume, D. H. Nelson, G. Gordon, N. Wilcox, J. Ewing, M. Keener, W. Balbridge, G. Knight, G. W. Phillips, H. Boyd, A. S. Merrell, Mr. Egbert, S. Crawford, R. Richardson, H. Vanbergen, S. Kingley, Evans & Gouze, R. Bunch, J. Van Meter, C. Talbert, E. Talbert, Henry co. A. S. S. A. B. Wilson, A. Strain, J. Randle, T. Burr, A. Ingersoll, J. C. Dicks, W. D. Pierce, G. W. Ellis, R. Cox, B. Hunt, R. Richardson, (La Harpe) N. Worth, E. Blachly, B. Smith, S. Gillett, T. Maylin, Mrs. Cogswell, J. C. Henry, G. Kirker, Wright, W. Mitchell, A. McLellan, S. Howe, C. Dornham, C. T. Butler, N. Stubbs, J. Stubbs, A. Anderson, H. Ball, E. Beard, O. Chapman, E. Morse, B. Peltan, W. A. Hill, D. Anderson, H. Rannels, A. Purcell, J. C. Thompson, G. N. Burnett, H. Thompson, N. Holley, A. Clevenger, W. each, \$2.

N. Wirt, J. Slade, C. Smith, J. Cable, M. F. Johnson, J. Cope, H. Fairchild, M. Hubbel, R. Wright, W. Mitchell, A. McLellan, S. Howe, C. Dornham, C. T. Butler, N. Stubbs, J. Stubbs, A. Anderson, H. Ball, E. Beard, O. Chapman, E. Morse, B. Peltan, W. A. Hill, D. Anderson, H. Rannels, A. Purcell, J. C. Thompson, G. N. Burnett, H. Thompson, N. Holley, A. Clevenger, W. each, \$2.

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